WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 20, 1866.

The New Constitution. We desire to call the attention of our readers and State exchanges, to the communication on the first page, in regard to the late Convention and its labors. It is hardly necessary to say that it is from the pen of one of the most eminent gentlemen of the State. But a casual perusal will convince the reader of that fact. The arguments are strong, and reasoning solid, and conviction must follow its careful perusal.

We are glad to have it in our power, in connection with the able letter of Judge Manly, and what we have thrown out, to place the public in possession of this letter. If time had been given to the people of the State, to have had these questions thoroughly canvassed, which their great importance demanded, such convincing arguments as are contained in this letter, must have had much weight with the people of North Carolina. But the Convention, with indecent haste, without sufficient publication, has forced upon the people of the State, questions of the most vital inportance.

We ask for the letter an attentive reading.

The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. The rapid and certain recuperation of our great lines of railroads and other commercial channels give the surest evidences of the earnest determination of our people to restore the wonted prosperity of the country. That our railroads, after their almost entire destruction, without sufficient means or credit, have been able, in so short a time, to acquire an efficiency almost equal to that they had attained previous to the war, is gratifying proof of the recuperative energies of our people and the ted the feeling of the community to be in unison zeal and efficiency of our railroad officials.

The present condition of the financial affairs, and the transportation department of the Wilmilmington & Manchester Railroad, is a subject Hardy entertained them with a forcible and enof interest not only to the Stockholders of the Company but to the public at large. It is certain- and effect, the course of the Radicals and their ly a matter of congratulation that its affairs and prospects are as flourishing as they are, which the to their own people during the war, and the following facts will show. While this road has not been brought to a sound and healthy condition as early as some of the roads South, which is States should be represented in the Philadelphia owing to two leading facts-first, the very great | Convention by their ablest and most conservative amount of capital and labor required on account men. It was due the President and those noble of the completeness of the work of destruction, and second, the lateness at which the work of reorganization, reconstruction and resuscitation was commenced, it is now firmly on its feet, with the most flattering prospects for remunerative useful-

In December last, when the work of reorganization of the finances and reconstruction of the property was inaugurated and definitely resolved upon, this Company owed a bonded debt of about one million and thirty thousand dollars. Two hundred and thirty thousand of this was past due, having matured in 1864. Some six hundred thou- to let our readers know to what lengths the illibsand dollars of it matured June, 1866. In addition to this, interest on this entire bonded debt nant party is going, and how necessary it was for had accrued to an amount equal to some three us by a firm and dignified course of action to hundred thousand dollars. A portion of this strengthen the President and his friends. past due interest, as well as the bonds themselves was held outside of the Southern States. It was that paper than the currency of the country.

due indebtedness, amounting in the aggregate to and to illustrate the incendiary character of the some one million one hundred thousand dollars, private meetings of the Radicals, we have conthe Company required the immediate use of nearly | cluded to give an interesting portion of the proa million of dollars to place their road in good ceedings of their caucuses. order and efficient condition. To raise the money to liquidate the bonds and interest past due, and hope of the Radicals is gone. They already see suffrage and of protecting loyal men, and to enable them to make the necessary outlay the ruined condition by the remarkable unanimity with which the peoof the road required, the Company was obliged to ple are endorsing the call for the Philadelphia that had been mentioned. money, but limited credit, and no assets. To do President. They see in the assembling of a Conthe entire United States, but also abroad.

extended thirty years upon an average. The Com- taken from the New York Times, and will well re- the ladies and gentlemen will proceed to the City of the pany will have no further trouble on this account | pay perusal : for that length of time. The Company should be, and doubtless is, under many obligations to its bondholders for their consideration in granting was to have an interchange of views as to the best course

Everything has been purchased to put the property in the most efficient order and condition, so ready been appointed, and stood at the door ready to those present the necessity of continuing the good work. men North and South will meet at Philadelphia ginal act? and why, in time of peace, should milfar as rebuilding the road and refurnishing it with strike. He deemed it the duty of Congress to stand by its friends, and to make any sacrifice necessary to keep She said, let us make this a permanent thing. Not only in Convention with the right spirit. Light berolling stock. Their new cars and engines are of the most improved styles and patterns. The passenger outfit of this road is not surpassed in the United States for elegance, comfort and style .-All the night trains have most luxurious cember. He said that any party that would not stand by sleeping cars. Much of the track has been relaid with new iron, and its entire been greatly improved. length has This enables the speed of the trains to be greatly to the party and the country, and that he was ready for increased. The time now consumed in making the distance from Wilmington to Kingsville is but two hours more than the schedule maintained on the road before the war, and we learn that soon a shorter schedule will be put in operation, which it important that the members should go home and fight will increase the speed beyond that ever attained before on this road. The entire outfit and condition enabling this to be done with great ease and safety. We understand, also, that the freighting facilities have been greatly increased, which will enable the Company to transport all freights promptly and rapidly at the most reasonable rates.

Travelers should, by all means, give this route a trial. We feel satisfied they will be pleased .- the Government into the hands of rebels, and the Presi-North and South, are determined that its great that they should do so. He believed Andrew Johnson to The managers of this line and its connections, natural advantages shall not be lost by lack of nothing could save the country from destruction, speed or comfort on their part. The connections but the most prompt and effective preparations for every emergency. He believed an attempt would made to force the rebels into Congress, and in all its departments as in a flourishing and the Philadelphia Convention was part of thescheme.—
The battle, in effect, had already begun, and if healthy condition. We are the more pleased to state this, as last year much doubt and uncertainty hung over its affairs, and its future, at best, was most ly applauded.] unpromising. It has required close watching, much thought and unremitting and intelligent ex- as a traitor—a madman—in league with rebels and Copertions to free the road from its difficulties, and perheads, and insisted on measures of precaution against we are glad to say that this great work has had these requisites, and it is now, we think, over its troubles; and, we know, so far as the travelling

public is concerned, able to offer all reasonable

Its President, Major H. M. Drane, has exhibited those qualities, as a manager, which have al- it for that reason ways characterized him as a successful officer, and made him so acceptable to the stockholders; while the Superintendent, General William McRae, by the display of the discipline, energy and good sense, which marked him as one of the most effi- wanted it distinctly understood that no one who favored cient and successful officers of the late army of the Philadelphia Convention could have any fellowship Northern Virginia, have distinguished him in his

In placing our own estimate upon the efficienev of the management of this railroad, we are glad to be able to have our judgment endorsed by such authority as the Charleston News. In an article of that paper of a late issue upon the "Commercial disabilities of Charleston," in which the Editor, complaining bitterly of the short-sighted policy which prevails in the management of the railroads concentrating at that city, states that while Wilmington, previous to the war, was heard of in the commercial circles of Charleston only in connection with the articles of lumber and naval stores, is now doing much of the business of that city. Says the News:

In our Saturday's issue we published an extract from a merchant in Darlington, stating that arrangements have been completed by which the whole Pee Dee country and eighboring sections, -embracing the entire line of the Vilmington and Manchester and Cheraw and Darlington tailroads are to send their produce to Wilmington, and e supplied from that port; and this at cheaper rates than by the Northeastern Railroad to and from Charleston.

The Meeting Yesterday.

While the meeting held yesterday to appoint delegates to the District Convention to meet in Goldsboro', was not as large as we could have wished, still many of our best citizens were preent, and by their earnestness and interest mani- party and the country. fested in the meeting and its purpose, demonstra-

with the efforts of the National men of the Union. During the absence of the Committee, at the pledges to the South since the surrender. He desired that North Carolina and the other Southern breakwater between the helpless South and Radi-

cal fury and hate. Maj. Hardy was listened to throughout with great attention, and was frequently applauded. We refer to the proceedings of the meeting, for further particulars, in another column.

Daily Journal 22d inst.

A Political Revolution. We have refrained as much as possible from referring to matters personly political, only from time to time, giving such views as are necessary eral and unconstitutional legislation of the domi-

Since the adjournment of the two late caucuses of the Radicals, upon the authority of no less a impossible for the Company to provide for that person than the Hon. Mr. Raymond, the Chairpart held outside of the Confederate States dur- man of the National Executive Committee of the ing the war, because of the hazard attending re- Republican party, a member also of the House of mittances as well as the enormous rates of ex- Representatives, and the Editor of the New York change. Of that portion held within the Confed- Times, it is announced that the Radicals, in and ate States, the holders refused to present for pay- out of Congress have projected and planned a poment, having more confidence, we presume, in litical revolution, in fact, laid their "preparations for another civil war." In order to show that In addition to the above, we might say, the past Mr. Raymond's views are based on good ground,

Nothing we have seen so convinces us that the create an asset, it having at that time neither Convention, that the country will stand by the this, it became necessary to draw in its entire vention representing the people of every State, a bonded debt, which was scattered not only over revival of the old feeling of reconcilliation and fraternal unity that will end only in a National To accomplish this, and also to make the expen- | Congress and a restored Union. Well may the ditures necessary to put the property of the Com- Cabinet dissolve, and the Radical party in secret pany in good order and in a first class, efficient caucus indulge, in incendiary language towards Association .- The ladies of this city met at the City Hall condition, was no small undertaking, requiring the Chief Executive officer, and threaten a CIVIL great exertion and application; and in stating that war, in order to secure and maintain an armed the whole scheme of the reorganization of the ascendency in the Government. The following finances and recuperation of the property has remarks of the speakers in caucus will give our in view of the intended decoration of Confederate graves are to change September 1st." been fully and successfully worked out, we state a readers the feelings and purposes of their party, this afternoon. It was so arranged that the gentlemen fact more complimentary to the efficient man- for in secret meetings, where the proceedings are agement of the road than any thing we could add. | never expected to see the light, and never are, ex-The past due interest has been all funded, and cept by accident, as in this case, the objects and together with the entire bonded debt, has been desires are freely discussed. The extracts are

> Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, said that the meeting was called at the request of himself and others, and its object moval was intended as soon as Congress should adjourn,

them in office. He thought Congress should remain in session so as to prevent removals.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution, declaring that Congress would remain in session until Deits friends ought to go down, and we must stand by the men now in office. He thought, too, it might be necessary for Congress to take other action before next session. to prevent the accomplishment of schemes to restore the rebels to power. He believed the President was a traitor Government into the hands of the rebels.

MR. GARFIELD ENDORSES.

about the treachery of the President, and the necessity of been chosen: adopting some measures of prevention. But he thought out the battle before the people. The Cabinet, he was happy to say, was already broken up. He was glad to announce that Postmaster General Dennison had resigned and would have nothing more to do with the Administration, and he hoped that other members of the Cabinet would follow his example. He thought they should strip to the waist and fight the battle out on this line.

MR. BOUTWELL WILL FIGHT. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusets, said he thought we would be obliged to do a great many other things to save the country from the danger that threatens it. He believed it be beyond all doubt that a conspiracy was to put dent was a party to it. He had no doubt they contempla-

MR. INGERSOLL DENOUNCES. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, denounced President Johnson his schemes. He would as soon trust a bull in a china

shop as Andrew Johnson in possession of power.

well. He denounced the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy of traitors, and said he believed the President had got it up for the purpose of destroying the Union Party, and of putting rebels and Copperheads into power. The rebel newspapers, North and South, were in favor of

MR. STEVENS CRACKS THE WHIP. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of every Union wan to denounce the Philadelphia Convention and render it odious to the people. He said he wanted the lines distinctly drawn between the friends and enemies of the Union cause, and

with the Union party.

MR. BROMWELL FOLLOWS. Mr. Bromwell followed in favor of this resolution-denouncing the President, and saying we ought to revise all the laws under which offices were created which the President can fill-and that salaries should be abolished. and other means taken to render the power of appointment useless in his hands. Congress could set all sum- of evergreen which had been prepared. A beautifully mer-we were paid by the year and it made no odds

MR. LANE EXCITED. cited speech, demanding the enactment of stringent laws to restrain and curtail the power of the President—saying he was ready to sit all summer, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet; that if a victim was wanted, he was ready and declaring that a million of soldiers would flock to the Capital to sustain Congress against the tyranny of the President. He branded all Union men who support the President as actuated by a desire for office, and as belonging to the "bread and butter brigade." His remarks were received with applause.

Mr. Hale, of New York, objected to the resolution as unjust to true Union men and Union newspapers, and especially to the New York Evening Post, which favored the Convention. Mr. Hale ridiculed Senator Lane's excited remarks, and thought they were not called for by the

MR. WILSON ON THE RAMPAGE. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, denounced the Postsaid one of its proprietors only escaped the Penitentiary by a technical quibble, and branded the President as a rebel and a traitor. He agreed in branding the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy, and denouncing all who favored it in any way.

MR. ANDERSON CONCURS. Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, concurred in denouncing the President and the Philadelphia Convention, and all who supported or favored either. They were traitors to the

MR. RAYMOND ON BOTH SIDES, Mr. Raymond, of New York, said when the Philadelphia Convention was first summoned, he believed it would have a good effect in nationalizing the Union party, and placing its action upon a broader and safer basis. He had never concealed his conviction that unless the party was thus unanimous request of the meeting, Major H. B. nationalized and liberalized, it would be short-lived, and power would pass from its hands to those of its opponents and he had therefore looked with favor on the call for the tertaining address. He reviewed, with much force Convention. Whenever he saw reason to change his opinion as to its object and effect, he should act accoringly. If it should become apparent that it was intended want of faith in all the promises they had made to break up the Union party and throw the power of the South into the hands of "rebels and Copperheads," neither the Times nor its editor would support it, THL SECOND CAUCUS.

> At the second Caucus various members expessed the pinion that it would be better to go home and work in the elections, than stay here and watch the President. MR. BOUTWELL ON LOUISIANA.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he thought it very desirable that Congress should continue in session for men at the North, who were standing as a mighty other reasons than those which had been suggested.— ners. He would mention one. A distinguished gentleman from the South was in town, from whom he had learned that the Louisiana Convention would meet on the 30th for the revision of the State Constitution, and that amendments would be adopted disfranchising the rebel, and enfranchising the loyal inhabitants without distinction of color. If Congress should be in session when this Constitution should be adopted, it could, in accordance with the precedent established in the Rhode Island case, accept it, and thus give it validity as the Constitution of the State. In the Rhode Island case the Supreme Court decided that it was for Congress to decide which was the Constitutional Government of any State in which doubts existed. I Congress should not be in session, a long time must elapse before action could be taken; the new government of the State might fail to get a foot-hold, and the country would experience a very serious calamity.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked whether the gentleman supposed a new Constitution would be adopted for Louisians without being submitted to the people of the State. Mr. Boutwell replied that he did not know how that might be. It might, perhaps, be submitted to the loyal

MR. MORRILL EXPECTS THE REBELS. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said he was willing to remain n session if it would do any good, but he thought we ould very easily finish our business, and he was satisfied there was no reason for sitting till December. It was clear that no rebel Congress could be brought into power be fore next March, when this Congress would expire, but after that he was satisfied that the rebels would be brought

SENATOR SHERMAN LOOKS FACTS IN THE FACE. Senator Sherman said one thing was certain, the Presilent is no longer with the Union Party. We must look this fact full in the face. What ever he can do to destroy t he will do; but in spite of that the Union party stands firm. In his own State (Ohio) it was never more compact and united than it is to day. He did not fear anything that the President can do against it, with or without his aid, or that of any who are associated with him. The Union party can maintain its ascendency. He thought Union members were needed at home to attend to the coming

MR. STEVENS AGAIN. Mr. Stevens said we ought not to think of adjourning until we had passed enabling acts to authorize the rebel States to form Constitutions on the principles of universal to organize State Governments under them. He deemed such a law of far greater importance than all the others The resolution to adjourn on the 23rd having been a

Mr. Raymond moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings of both cancuses. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said he hoped it would be that the people might see how indifferent Congress was

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE LADIES-ORGANIZATION OF A MEMORIAL yesterday morning, as was appointed, and after adopting suitable resolutions expressive of their determination to carry out the object undertaken, and their feelings in the should repair to the Cemetery, on vesterday afternoon, and there prepare the graves of the dead heroes for the reception of the proper decorations, and the ladies are to assemble at 9 o'clock this morning and form garlands, in regard to the proposed National Union Con-&c. After all these preparations shall have been completed, Dead, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and there unite in the decoration of the graves of those who gave their lives for our lost and cherished cause.

When the course to be pursued had been agreed on, in view of the large assemblage of ladies there present, and to be pursued in regard to the rumored removal of office- with a knowledge of the feeling by which they were actutuated, Mrs. Dr. DeRosset, one of our esteemed lady resi- and harmony is not successful. Northern Radi- tions arise, why should this war measure be conand in his own State a licensed "head butcher" had aldents, arose, and by a few beautiful remarks impressed upon calism must be put down, and can be, if the true tinued beyond the period designated in the oriwarm and true womanly heart there present, and resulted appearance of the political horizon. in enduing them with a determination to act, and to seek continued action in the cause upon which they have embarked.

Mrs. DeRosset, followed up her remarks with a proposition to, then and there, form a Memorial Association, any measure, however desperate, which would put the and to proceed at once with the election of officers. This proposition met with the approval of the assembly, and after some little delay, arising from the consideration in Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, endorsed what had been said choosing, the following ladies were reported as having

> Mrs. J. E. OAKLEY, President. Mrs. STACEY VANAMBINGE, Vice President. Miss Belle Williams, Secretary. Mrs. Col. Gaston Meares, Corresponding Secretary.

Miss Lizzie Parsley, Treasurer. Thus permanency has been imparted to the efforts o our noble ladies, and their energies have at last been directed, and are flowing, in the proper channel. Much good will result from their noble efforts, thus given life to by their firm determination and energy, and a feeling of peace will be imparted to many mothers' hearts by the blessed conviction that the graves of their own noble boys are cared

May God reward those noble hearts, who have undertaken this cause, by blessings innumerable and happiness everlasting.

for and tended as they should be.

THE CEREMONY OF DECORATING THE CONFEDERATE be just as thoroughly a traitor as Jeff. Davis, and that GRAVES .- Saturday afternoon, the ladies of the Memorial Association and many others, together with a goodly number of male reidents, visited the Cemetery, in order to accomplish the object, for which they have been so zealously laboring, that of decorating the graves of our gallant dead. The assemblage amounted, we think, to two or three hundred persons, all animated with but one desire, are as yet generally in the back ground, resting statesmen of the earlier days of the republic, so cur. one object, that of laying upon the last resting place of from their labors and wounds, or hard at work for frequently the ruin of governments founded up-

> disposal. The ladies and gentlemen, immediately on arriving at now so numerously seeking to fill our profitable to the consideration of the law making power. — tion and elicited renewed hostility to him from the Cemetery, proceeded to the spot where the graves of offices. But the day is coming when these un- With an immense debt already burdening the in- that quarter. It was commented on freely on the those soldiers, who were natives of other places, are situa. worthy characters must give way to our noble sol-

Patterson, which were responded to with a deep Amen, in

the hearts of all his hearers. fair daughters of the land, by the solemn and impressive or diplomacy. scene of placing on their graves appropriate decorations, was averred to be such as to touch the cord of delicate sentiment in the hearts of all.

After the delivery of the address, the work of love was commenced in earnest, the graves of each soldier were visited, and upon each lowly mound were deposited, by delicate and sensitive hands, the wreathes and garlands were reposing, called to mind that they were not only sol-Mr. Lane, (Senator,) of Indians, followed in a very ex- diers of their dear beloved country, but christian soldiers, many of them no doubt, being soldiers of Christ, and have ere now repaid the reward of their toil.

The graves of those own true, noble sons of Wilmington, who laid down their lives for their beloved land, were also visited, and sylph-like forms, which had once been famil. iar to eyes, now cold in death, with fervent hearts, bedewed eyes, and loving hands, wreathed the chaplet o'er their heads, and declared them victors, even though we suffer them as to ensure a correct representation of the

country's liberties, among which were those of Meares, Parsley, Stevenson, Wright, Rankin, VanBokkelen, Craige, Jacobs, McRee, Wooster, Moore and a host of Vilmington's truest sons, were all visited, and the emblem of their people's appreciation and reverence were laced upon the graves of each. The ceremony might have been much more protracted nad not dark and threatening clouds began to assemble, and the distant mutterings of thunder warned those loving hearts that it was time to depart. They took their

The wreathes o' laurel which have been laid o'er the leads of our brave, will soon wither, but we know that hey have drawn around them the mantle of death, surof their deeds of renown, performed in that cause, rendered sacred by their sacrifice and sufferings.

ALTERED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY .- We were shown, yesterday, a specimen of the altered fractional notes which have been going the rounds and have deceived many of of the denomination of ten cents, but, with the assistance | they were traitors, if they still think their sons of a five cent note, it has been so altered by artful and de- and brothers died in a holy, righteous and gloriceptive hands as to warrant its ready passage for the sum ous cause, then I cannot recommend Mr. Settle or of fifty cents. The one shown us was passed upon a gen- any man who thinks with him-for in this view of tleman, who received it at the value it is at present made | the case no such man can truly represent them. to specify. The skillfulness displayed in its alteration would be commendable were it directed in a more honest caused by the proposed Convention, have gone far

The 0 on the original note, that of the denomination of ten cents, is allowed to remain, and the 5 on the note, by the assistance of which the alteration is effected, is carefully and neatly pasted over the 1 immediately preceeding the tion of the Radical caucus will probably force the 0, in order to make it appear as 50. This is the case in every resignation of Stanton, Harlan and Speed. If they place where the figures appear, except in the extreme cor- should withdraw their valuable services from the accident.

The note is very deceptive in appearaece, and unless examined closely the deception practiced will not be dis-Our citizens will do well to scan closely every note of the denomination of fifty cents, and will perhaps have

The Veto Message.

ficed can be discovered.

We desire to call attention to the veto message of the President returning the Freedmen's Buean bill without his signature. The message will gling take rank with his other State papers, which have already marked Mr. Johnson as one of the ablest of our Presidents. Under the head of "Latest count of the passage of the bill over the veto.

First Appearance of the Cholera in the South. Trustworthy private telegrams were received in this city esterday containing the unwelcome intelligence of the rrival at Savannah of the steamship San Salvador, from New York, having on board twenty-eight cases of Asiatic Cholera. The San Salvador, we believe, sailed from New in by fair means or foul, but we can do nothing about this York about the same time with the Quaker City, and the VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL. fact that there has been no notable increase of the disease in that city, at the time of her departure, shows the insidious and unaccountable character which usually marks the progress of the scourge. We learn that General Sickles had also received official ntelligence confirming the above, and that, under his or-

> patched to the Savannah quarantine ground to serve as a hospital ship, -- Charleston Courier, 20th inst. We need hardly call the attention of our officials to the above. We know that they are required to know that danger exists. If this infor-

mation prove true, we cannot be too vigilant here.

THE NEW REVENUE ACT .- Considerable interest having been manifested in regard to the New Revenue Act recently passed by Congress, we clip the following extract from the New York Journal of Commerce, which affords some information in regard to this important law.

which goes into effect, as will be seen from the following

We should be glad to publish this interesting document, but as it will make a volume of nearly three hun- nature a similar measure, which originated in the dred pages octave, it is altogether too long for our colimns. The synopsis we have heretofore given of the most striking changes from the old law must suffice until the public can purchase the book for themselves, which they will be enabled to do in a very few days. There has been much dispute as to the time when the law is to take | tional legislature. Adhering to the principles set effect, the authorities not agreeing in this respect. We forth in that message, I now re-affirm them, and telegraphed to the Commissioner yesterday for his decison, and received the following official reply:—"It takes the line of policy therein indicated. cause, proceeded to make the necessarry arrangements effect August 1st, except as to whiskey and beer, which

> The Philadelphia Convention. Editors Journal:

vention at Philadelphia. It can do no harm for

properly in the District Convention to be held at ing the free enjoyment of the immunities and Goldsboro', on the 25th inst. The people in the rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of country are inclined to view this whole movement persons and property, should be conferred upon favorably, but are so busy in their crops and so some tribunal in every State or district where the tired of politics that you need not expect many of ordinary course of judicial proceeding was interthem at the proposed meeting in Wilmington rupted by the rebellion, and until the same should next Saturday, to appoint delegates to Goldsboro'. be fully restored. At that time, therefore, an ur-Select the right sort of men, or send none at all. gent necessity existed for the passage of some such This is due, not only to right and justice, but to law. Now, however, war has substantially ceased; the noble war record which Wilmington and New the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is no Hanover so proudly presents. She is a represen- longer interrupted; the courts, both State and tative county and wants none but representative Federal, are in full, complete and successful oper- master General, is said to be that the committee men, either to fill her own public offices of honor ations and through them every person, regardless and profit, or to represent her in Conventions of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. abroad. Select war me -those in preference who The protection granted to the white citizen is alwere in the war, if you can get them, and if they ready conferred upon the freedmen; strong and Mr. Dennison to Take the Stump Against the Preswill not consent, then those who were consistent stringent guards, by way of penalty and punishwar men, and not be encumbered with those who ments, are thrown around his person and propwere either union shriekers during the war, or resort- erty, and it is believed that ample protection will ed to any and every shift and expedient to keep out be afforded him by due process of law, without take the stump against Mr. Johnson's policy. of the war, and thus to save their hides and tallow resort to the dangerous expedient of "military Mr. Seward is also expected to get a rubbing. from yankee bullets. The war men of the South, tribunals," now that the war has been brought to now so generally impoverished and in retirement, a close. are the heroes and patriots to rule the day hereafter and to fill important public stations, and these bunals, which had their origin in the war, grave a concurrent resolution to adjourn on Wednesday are the men to be sent to the Philadelphia Conven- objections to their continuance must present next. The Radicals resorted to every parliamention. New Hanover can probably boast of many themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dis- tary expedient to defeat the proposition, so that such, and from that gallant list, let us select our passionate men. Independently of the danger in Congress might continue in session indefinitely. delegates; and when we have a public office, how- representative republics of conferring upon the Thad. Stevens, Banks, and Morrill were among ever small to bestow, let it be given to a good sol- military in time of peace extraordinary powers— those most earnestly opposing an adjournment. dier, if he will have it. Our officers and soldiers so carefully guarded against by the patriots and There is little doubt but that the Senate will con-

After the prayers had been said, Major J. A. Engelhard, as it was while the war lasted, and our brave offi-necessarily increase the public indebtedness. having been invited by the ladies of the Memorial Asso- cers and soldiers are to be cherished and rewarded Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom. ciation, delivered an address, in which the sacrifices made in the same degree as if we had succeeded, if in I can see no reason for the establishment of "milby the defenders of our lost cause, and the immortal our power to reward them. Doctrines, like these glory won by them, by those sacrifices, were touchingly prevail every where in New Hanover, and the popportrayed. Their claims upon our gratitude were alluded ular current in this respect need not be attempted bill. to, and the beautiful expression of the holy love of the to be set aside or disturbed by any wire working By the laws of the United States and of the dif-PENDER.

July 19th, 1866.

For the Journal. The Philadelphia Convention, Messrs. Editors :--

I presume it is a foregone conclusion that North Carolina will send delegates to the Philadelphia formed cross laid upon the turf beneath which their bones | Convention. So far as I have heard, preparthe selection of delegates, and I have found myself almost alone in doubting the propriety of these preparations.

It being, however, as it seems, a fixed fact that we are to send delegates, the only thing left for us to do, is to be so careful in the selection of views and feelings of the Southern people. I hope The remains of all, who thus yielded their lives for their | you will continue to impress upon your readers the vital importance of sending only those who men whose character for integrity and ability will give a sure guarantee that our honor in their hands will be as safe from bribery as from chicanery and cajolery. If our people think we were really traileave with feelings somewhat sad, but conscious in the tors because of our action in the late war, then let conviction of having paid the tribute their hearts dictaus by all means send men to the National Union Convention who will in the most graceful manner counded with glory, and are wrapt up in the immortality be the views of North Carolina on the question. we strongly recommend Hon. Thomas Settle, for delegate for the State at large, as qualified by experience at least, for the position. He would perform the task with great unction and greatability But if such be not the views of the people of the unsuspecting. This specimen was originally a note North Carolina; if they be not ready to admit that

> The trouble and excitement in the Radical camp. to reconcile me to it. Much has already been done, and I truly hope that it is the beginning only of the end. The resignation of Postmaster General Dennison is a significant fact. The accouncils of the country, our people will doubtless bear the loss very calmly, for they have suffered so much that now their sensibilities are somewhat

This new demonstration has given the enemy cause to never regret their scrutiny. There are a num- such a great scare, that I think it shows a consciber of these altered notes now in circulation. Examine ousness of a week point, and thereby affords the closely, and you will be made no dupe, as the deceit prac- strongest argument for pressing it. To me, it is the first of any thing like tangible evidence that the Radicals have any fear of the strength of their hold upon the Northern people. They now evidently think it time to marshal their bands and march in close order and to put down all strag-

But while dwelling upon these cheering reflections, let us not forget that even the defeat of the Radicals may be purchased at too great a price: that the loss of principal and honor is harder to News by Mail," will be found an interesting ac- live under than even Radical rule. We have already lost all, save honor. In the name of Heaven, then let us be especially careful to preserve that unsullied. Whether we preserve it or not, depends upon the character of the delegates we send to the National Union Convention.

The President on Monday returned to the House of Representative the Freedmen's Bureau Bill without his signature, giving his reasons thereders, the steamer Cosmopolitan was to have been dis- for. The message was immediately called up, and the bill passed through each House by the necessary two-thirds vote, over the veto of the President. The following is the message of the Presi- who wilfully violates the law. I need not state dent, assigning his reasons for withholding his that that law did not receive my approval, yet its signature from the bill:

To the House of Representatives:-A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress entitled "An act to continue in force and to amend 'An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with We published some days since, a synopsis of this tariff the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my sig-Senate. It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are yet fresh in your recollection and can be readily examined as a part of the records of one branch of the na-

The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power. The act of which this bill was intended as amendatory was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate Gentlemen: - I approve your views and course within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the Southern representative men to meet the anti- benefit of its provisions. It will certainly remain Radicals of the North in consultation; on the in operation as a law until some months subseother hand, much good may result. The South quent to the meeting of the next session of Conowes it to herself to send delegates, if the right gress, when, if experience shall make evident the sort of men will go, and if we cannot with proper necessity of additional legislation, the two houses self-respect harmonize and coalesce, they can will have ample time to mature and pass the reshall we decorate the graves of our lost Confederate he- gins to break upon the dark night of gloom, sad- "State shall be fully restored to its constitutional roes on the 21st of July, but upon every anniversary of the ness and despair that has been so long upon us, relations to the government, and shall be duly revictories of the Confederate arms. These beautiful and and the bright harbinger of a better day and more presented in the Congress of the United States ?" nobly expressed sentiments, received an echo in every prosperous times begins to be indicated by the It was manifest with respect to the act approved

March 3, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike By all means let New Hanover be represented required that jurisdiction over all cases concern-

The necessity no longer existing for such trithose heroes, an offering of their heart's gratitude, the subsistence, and are indisposed to come out and on the same free principle, and subversive of the Mr. Raymond's Revelation of the Radical Plot. decorations which nature has so lavishingly placed at our compete for office with deserters, skulkers, shirk- rights and liberties of the citizens, the question Mr. Raymond's letter on the revolutionary ers and Union shrickers during the war, who are of practical economy earnestly recommends itself schemes of the Radicals has created quite a sensa-

cause is lost. Desertion and skulking during the us to rigid economy and retrenchment and influence war, is to be as much despised now and hereafter, us to abstain from all legislation that would unitary jurisdiction" conferred upon the officials of the Bureau by the fourteenth section of the

ferent States, competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all without regard to color or race. feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizen to tribunals thus established, and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed ations are being made in almost every district for rules of law and evidence, and where the rights of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice and judgment of an officer of the bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that under lie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and the cause of action-the one judicature administered and controlled by civil law, the other by the military. How is the conflict to be settled, and who is to determine between the two tribunals when it arises? In my opinion it is are honestly and truly representative men, and wise to guard against such conflict by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights and the redress of all civil grievances.

The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities many acts of violence—such perhaps, as had never been witnessed in their previous history-have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to deliver our confession; and for this purpose, if such any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country—demonstrating that the case that produced them does not depend upon any particular locality, but is the result of the agitation and derangement incident to a long and bloody civil war. While the prevalence of such disorder must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary occurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act. Besides, the objections which I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advantage; and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of officers, instead of their own improvement and welfare—thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many that the continuation of such a bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression.

It is proper to state that in cases of this character investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished, whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established. As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the "civil rights bill," now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed as long as it shall remain unrepealed, and may not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisdiction. By that act, it is enacted "that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the provisions of the act full protection is afforded, through the district courts of the United States, to all persons injured, and whose privileges are there declared, are in any way impaired, and heavy penalties are denounced against the person remedies are far preferable to those prepared in the present bill; the one being civil and the other

By the sixth section of the bill herewith returnd, certain proceedings by which the lands in the parishes of Saint Helana and Saint Luke, South Carolina," were sold and bid in, and afterwards disposed of by the tax commissioners, are ratified and confirmed. By the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections, provisions by law are made for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens. While the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems obectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the commissioners judicial powers, by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.'

As a general principle, such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of their property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty is those whom, by this legislation, Congress seeks to benefit. The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sale under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimants. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill

In conclusion, I again urge upon Congress the danger of class legislation, so well calculated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the national Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance, regardless of whether they pursue a life of indolence or labor, and regardless also of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tran-

The bill is herewith returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, for its final action.

ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, July 16, 1866.

The New Postmaster General. Washington, July 18, 1866.—The cause of the

delay by the Senate Post Office Committee in actare engaged in investigating certain charges made against him by his political enemies.

ident's Policy.

Governor Dennison, while in New York State,

The Final Adjournment.

The House to-day, after a lively contest, passed

MR. KELLEY SAYS AMEN.

ted. After some little time consumed in clearing the turf diers, whose services are none the less to be halfer and interests, so inseparably connects some members went so far as to urge that the ed with the welfare of the country, should prompt House ought to take action.